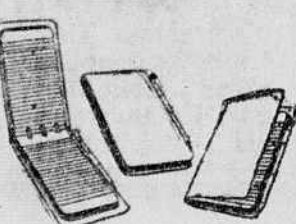




89 Regent Street

Although you see here a Fall in Prices the Trade-mark still registers high quality.

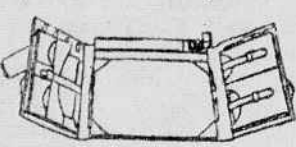
"Cross" Memo. Books



2,500 loose-leaf memorandum books, each opening of book style. Of genuine plaid, also black pin coat. Four sizes: 4 1/2 x 6 1/2, 5 1/2 x 7 1/2, 6 1/2 x 8 1/2, 7 1/2 x 9 1/2. Specially priced for week ending November 4th. All sizes. \$2.50

Formerly up to \$8.00

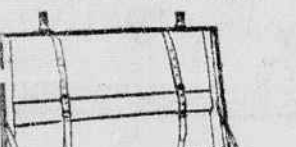
"Cross" Writing Case



This case with center opening, combines stationery with utility. Suitable for traveling. Built better writing pad, fitted with ink well, pen tray, pen, pencil and paper cutter. Pockets for stationery, cards and stamps. Of maroon leather, red, green, blue and purple. Size 11 1/2 x 7 1/2. Specially priced for week ending November 4th. \$15.00

Formerly \$22.00

"Cross" Suit Case



Made of tan or black cowhide, cloth lining throughout. Straps fold inside of cover. Clothing shirts in body of case. Size 24. \$26.00, \$27.50

Formerly \$35, \$37

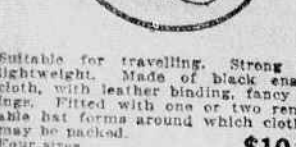
"Cross" Bonnet Box



Suitable for traveling. Strong and lightweight. Made of black enamel cloth, with leather binding. Fancy lining, fitted with one or two removable hat forms around which clothing may be packed. \$10.00

Formerly \$15.00

"Cross" Folding Table



A light weight and portable table, can be used for card playing, sewing, eating or outdoor use. Of ivory white enamel wood, attractive flowered or plain covering. Size 28 1/2 x 36 inches. \$8.50

Formerly \$15.00

Attractive variety of engraved personal Christmas greeting cards, displayed in Stationery Department, Mezzanine Floor.

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Store

NEW YORK 253 Broadway
Fifth Avenue At 5th Street
BOSTON 145 Tremont St.
LONDON 89 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

Cohalan Defies Murphy to Cite Dollar Misused

Surrogate Asserts Tammany Boss and "The World" Are Trying to Crowd Out Real Campaign Issues

Defends His Appointees

Says Every Man of 1,000 That He Has Named Has Been Honest and Faithful

Surrogate John P. Cohalan challenged Charles F. Murphy, Samuel S. Koenig or "The New York World" to point to a single appointee of his who had failed to do his duty fully, or to point to a single dollar that had gone astray during his fourteen years as Surrogate.

Cohalan called attention to the fact that the Bar Association of the City of New York endorsed every act of his as Surrogate, and charged that a derogatory news story in yesterday's "World" was intended as a smoke screen to hide the real issue in the campaign.

The Surrogate's challenge was applauded by a large audience at Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. His hearers roared their approval when he said:

"I would not be meeting the honest man and man of ability and honor. Every fee received by them earned justly and legally and they discharged their duties to the satisfaction of the courts. On the list of men appointed by me, I have no names that represent every race, creed and political belief in this great metropolitan city."

"I made the appointments in my court—not Murphy," the Surrogate added. "And that is the objection. I have no apology for that appointment that I have made, including Murphy, Koenig or their allies, including 'The New York World,' to point to one appointee who has failed to do his duty fully."

Appointed 1,000 Men
"I appointed in my fourteen years more than 1,000 other men. Every appointee of mine was that of an honest man and a man of ability and honor. Every fee received by them earned justly and legally and they discharged their duties to the satisfaction of the courts. On the list of men appointed by me, I have no names that represent every race, creed and political belief in this great metropolitan city."

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Surrogate Cohalan at the outset of his speech reminded his hearers that he had been in office for 14 years, 6 months and 10 days, during which time he had appointed more than 1,000 men to the position of Surrogate. He said that during his term of office the total value of the estates which were disposed of in his court amounted to approximately \$7,000,000, a sum "twice as large as the sum it cost us to fight the Civil War." Then he called on his hearers to show that a single dollar of this vast sum went astray.

Attack on Independence
Cohalan then charged that Mr. Murphy and "The World" were "Murphy's most zealous advocates and allies" in this assault on Murphy upon the independence of the bench. He said that twenty-four hours after he charged in his Town Hall speech on October 17 that he broke with Murphy because he refused to do Murphy's bidding to make an appraisal of the Pulitzer estate "satisfactory to the Pulitzer heirs," Ralph Pulitzer rushed to Murphy's defense and protested that his charge could not be true because "The World" consistently opposed Murphy.

Cohalan then read from the editorial in "The World" of last Friday on "Flashbacks" by McCarthy, who had been running a fleet of buses on the "cream line" Eighty-sixth Street and pointed out that "The World" never mentioned either directly or indirectly Murphy or his nephew, "Billy," in the editorial.

The Surrogate next read an editorial in "The World" of the following day—last Saturday—wherein it scoffed at the charges of Deputy Attorney General Gilbert concerning election frauds.

"The World," continued Cohalan, "in its pro-Murphy editorial of last Saturday said: 'As a matter of fact, the elections in this city for years have been exceptionally clean.'"

Cohalan then reviewed the recorded election thefts since 1917 to disprove "The World's" statement. He first cited the theft of the Republican nomination for Mayor in 1917, when ninety election inspectors, followers of Murphy and Koenig, were sent to the penitentiary for stealing the election. He next specified the theft by Tammany of the two seats in the Board of Aldermen in 1919, the fraudulent counting out of Senator A. I. Katlin, a Republican, in 1920, and the stealing of a seat for "another of Murphy's legislative rubber stamps in the Assembly in the last election."

"These few election thefts I can recall off-hand show the absurdity and servility of 'The World's' editorial, when it falsely states that 'the elections in this city for years have been exceptionally free from fraud,'" said Cohalan. "That statement of 'The World' is about as true as anything it ever says when Murphy or Koenig or their interests are concerned."

Bomb Exploded Under Irish Criminal Bureau

Several Persons Injured and Building Damaged by Mine Set Off by Electricity

LONDON, Oct. 30.—An attempt was made to blow up Oriel House, the headquarters of the Irish government's Criminal Investigation Department, late to-night, according to a Dublin dispatch to "The London Times."

Four mines had been hidden in the cellar, and one of them was exploded by electricity from outside the building, which was considerably damaged. Several persons were slightly injured and many windows in the Merion Square district were broken.

McCormick Says McAdoo Fleed N. Y. to Seek Political Fame

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—In a statement given out by the Republican National Committee to-day, Senator Medill McCormick, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee, replies to a speech made in Omaha by William G. McAdoo and charges him with recklessness in misrepresenting facts. Recalling Mr. McAdoo's waste of public money while in office, Senator McCormick says he fled from New York to California because "he knew the New York Democracy held forth to him no hope of advancement."

The report of Mr. McAdoo's Omaha speech shows he still is as reckless in the misrepresentation of facts and the use of adjectives as he was in the waste of public money and the breaking of public promises when he held office. I forbear to call him a political harlequin or political mannequin. The record describes better than I can. It is a matter of notoriety that he fled from New York to take temporary refuge in California because he knew the New York Democracy held forth to him no hope of advancement.

"The record, not mere assertions, will establish the truth or the falsehood of Mr. McAdoo's statements and mine. Mr. McAdoo, next to Dr. Wilson, was the

most prominent member of an administration which, promising peace, took us unprepared into a war in which Dr. Wilson, by the stenographic record, has testified he would have joined the country, despite the Democratic campaign of 1918.

"That Administration was responsible for the inflation and the consequent deflation of which Mr. McAdoo himself has held its Reserve Board responsible. 'The records, the undisputed records, show the appalling loss in railroad operation laid upon the United States Treasury by the railroad administration organized by Mr. McAdoo.

"That railroad administration since has estimated that the increase in the cost of freight charges and the cost of railroad travel was \$2,000,000,000 a year and then after Mr. McAdoo's management of them the railroads were run at a loss. Who wrecked the railroad business? Who boosted the freight rates? Who basted the farmers? 'When Woodrow Wilson left office agriculture was prostrate, business paralyzed. There were 5,000,000 men in the army and the navy. They sought further to saddle on the country the League of Nations.

"We have resumed business, re-employed labor, rehabilitated agriculture and kept from strangling alliances. 'Let us not be led back into the industrial depression from which the Republican Congress and Administration have lifted us. Let us not be drawn into the hazardous and costly position from which the Republican party saved us."

Help Europe, Don't Meddle, Says Hughes

(Continued from page one)

tions already voted by the United States, Great Britain and Japan. Among the other accomplishments reviewed by Mr. Hughes were the negotiation of a peace treaty with Germany, the Yag agreement protecting American interests in the mandate islands of the Pacific, the reorganization of Cuba's finances, the Tacna-Arica arbitration agreement between Chile and Peru, the calling of a conference here of Central American republics and the stabilization of Hayti and Santo Domingo.

Toward the people of Mexico, the Secretary said, the United States entertains only the friendliest sentiments, although it is unwilling to recognize any Mexican internal policy based upon arbitrary measures against foreigners.

In his discussion of the Near East crisis, Secretary Hughes said:

Near East Vital Issue
"The most acute questions at the moment concern the Near East. The Christian world has been filled with horror at the atrocities committed in Anatolia, especially in connection with the burning of Smyrna, rivaled only by the wholesale massacres and deportations of the Armenians in 1915. 'While nothing can excuse in the slightest degree or palliate the barbaric cruelty of the Turks, no just appreciation can be made of the situation which fails to take account of the incursion of the Greek Army into Anatolia, of the war there, of the and of the terrible incidents of the retreat of that army, in the burning of towns and general devastation and cruelties which the war has been the scene of savagery.

"Last June the President gladly agreed to enter with the great powers which had been organized and vested with the authority for that purpose. Later it was suggested by the powers that the inquiries be undertaken by the Red Cross and this was agreed to, but before the inquiry could be made the final scenes in the tragedy were being enacted.

Protest Turk Atrocities
"We have not failed to voice American sentiment in our abhorrence of these cruelties practiced upon helpless populations. Our American High Commissioner at Constantinople during the last year still a half hour ago failed repeatedly and vigorously to protest against them. Before the burning of Smyrna, fearing the reprisals of the occupied territories, he urged the most earnestly expressed on the Turkish Nationalists the need of energetic measures for the protection of the occupied territories.

In the appalling distress at Smyrna American officers were the first to relief within their power, and from that moment we have lost not opportunity to succor the refugees by measures which have been rapidly and constantly broadening to meet the exigency in every practicable way. Our representatives have been instrumental in effecting the evacuation from Smyrna of nearly 200,000 refugees. The President's appeal on behalf of humanity, and in support of all that the organized philanthropy of America can do, has met with the most generous response.

U. S. Not Party in War
"It is easy to talk of prevention after the event. The fact is that these later occurrences have been the im-

mediate result of a state of war, and we were not parties to that war. When the Allies were at war with Turkey, the other powers are arranging to Allies in the war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, we declined to go to war with Turkey, despite the occurrences of 1915. In the last two years, based upon the experience of the past, we have been to force, and the American people would never have been willing to shoulder this burden of armed intervention. The Allies, with their forces nearer the scene, were unwilling to bear.

"It would be equally futile now to talk of this country going to war when the other powers are arranging to make peace. At no time has the Executive had any authority to plunge this country into war, even a holy war. I know there are those who think we should have threatened, even if we did not intend to make war. The Administration does not make threats which it does not purpose to carry out. It is not a partisan or father party policy, but a policy of peace and justice. The words spoken on the behalf of do not mean all that is said, and when we threaten we shall execute.

Roosevelt Quoted
"Permit me to quote the words of Colonel Roosevelt, whose name is often invoked by those who apparently have but slight knowledge of his views. In relation to a diplomatic situation which involves a similar question he wrote as follows:

"As I utterly disbelieve in the policy of bluff, in national and international no less than in private affairs, or in any violation of the old frontier maxim, 'Never draw unless you mean to shoot,' I do not believe in making any position anywhere unless we can make good."

"In the present exigency, in addition to the full measure of relief which the American people are entitled to, are American interests which must be adequately protected, and humanitarian interests which should have our support in every possible way. I cannot discuss these in detail to-night, but I may mention the protection of American citizens in Turkey, the conserving of their just rights of our educational and philanthropic relief, the institutions, the safeguarding of American commercial interests, the freedom of the Straits in the interest of commerce and equal opportunity, and the protection of minorities.

"As we are not at war with Turkey, we are not appropriately parties to the peace negotiations which are about to take place. While we have American interest to protect, thinking of the peace negotiations with these rivalries of European powers which have made the Near East a checkerboard for diplomatic play. We do not propose to connect ourselves with these rivalries, but such a connection would only confuse our aims with those of others, and obscure our clear and simple purposes."

Lodge Eulogized
Secretary Hughes began his address with a eulogy of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and Republican leader of the Senate. Mr. Lodge's defeat by the Massachusetts constituency at the November election, the Secretary declared, would be not only a loss to the state, but "an irreparable loss to the nation."

In his discussion of the policies of the Administration Mr. Hughes said: "Of course, there have been differences of view, freely expressed. That is a wholesome sign; there have been no attempts to establish a one-man rule. The Executive has fully appreciated the great powers conferred upon him by the Constitution, and he is exercising them."

"The American government is being conducted without usurpation and with the proper influence and power of effective and constitutional leadership. This is a reason why the wasteful expenditures have been cut, necessary econo-

mies enforced, efficiency vastly increased and our great national concerns safeguarded.

"This method and result are due to the spirit and purpose which have dominated the Administration. They are due to the sagacity, the steadiness, the inexhaustible energy, the constant labors, the intimate knowledge of human nature as a governmental matter, the immediate and just appraisal of difficult situations, the courteous consideration and kindly disposition and especially the unflinching courage justified. It was one of those conditions which require the immediate application of preventive medicine, and this was applied.

Far East Amity Assured
"Then, and of outstanding significance in the interest of peace, there was negotiated the four-power treaty, which, without committing the United States to any alliance, provided that the contracting powers should respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean and that they would confer together with respect to any controversy that might arise involving such rights. The result is that we have established good will and co-operation in the Far East in the place of mutual distrust.

"This conference was not a partisan enterprise, and I do not speak of it in a partisan way. It is but just, however, to give to the Administration credit for the conference, which could not have been called, and for the results, which could not have been achieved, without its leadership.

"There is some tendency on the part of our critics to comment cynically upon the fact that the conference was not held in the United States, and that the powers and hence are not yet in effect. This comment is really a tribute, for it only serves to emphasize the importance of the conference and its achievements and how much would be lost if the treaties failed. Well, I think they need not go into mourning as yet. The treaties, in my opinion, are not going to fail.

"Great Britain and Japan have ratified all the treaties; thus the three great naval powers which were in competition—the United States, Great Britain and Japan—have done all within their power to make the action of the conference effective. That is of the utmost significance; that precludes the thought of the conference as a work of the conference. I have no reason to believe that the other signatories—France and Italy—will fail to ratify."

Europe Racked Internally
"The fundamental and pressing problems of Europe are political problems of European political problems: deep-seated convictions as to national safety and opportunity; national ambitions, in some cases long cherished, in others recently awakened; the fact that each major difficulty centers in the self-determining action of independent states and is beyond external control.

"There is no reason why we should fritter away our helpful influence by becoming a partisan or father party to such controversies, much less make the fatal mistake of attempting to assume the role of dictator.

"Meanwhile we have been unstinting in such practical assistance as could be given to the parties to the conflict, and distressed has been made to generous America in vain. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been poured out in relief.

"What is even more important is that a host of productive undertakings in Europe have turned to America for help and have not been denied. The help needed has been credit and the response has been made in about four billions of dollars invested by our people in Europe since the armistice.

"Europe is at this moment burdened with the expense of large armies heavily disproportionate to the financial ability of the respective states to maintain them. These armies are maintained because of distrust, apprehension and national aspirations. Every effort to remove the burden by agreement as to limitation of land armament has failed.

Europe Shelves Army Cut
"The European powers, despite complete organization designed to facilitate the removal of this burden, have apparently put the problem aside for the time being. It is an intractable problem related to a condition of political instability which can be cured only by voluntary action.

"It is recognized that nothing can be done without the consent of the powers directly concerned and that they are not ready to consent. There is no machinery which can serve as a substitute for the consent of the powers. But while the question of reduction in land armaments could not be solved because of conditions in Europe, there was an opportunity presented to us, because of our special relations to that region, to deal with the question of naval armament and to stop the naval competition upon which we had entered with Great Britain and Japan.

"This competition was both economically unjustified and provocative of trouble. We could not cure it by simply talking about it; the facts were known. We could not cure it without sacrifice. But our relation to that problem was such that we could talk

to some purpose if we were ready to act.

"The conference on this subject not only furnished an opportunity for, but the exigency required, the consideration of Far Eastern problems. When this Administration came into power the air was rife with rumors, and the pseudo-patriots, who make it their business to stir up suspicion and distrust by attacks upon the motives and purposes of other peoples, were at work with a larger measure of success than any actual point of difference justified. It was one of those conditions which require the immediate application of preventive medicine, and this was applied.

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Boland Forgave Slayer, Sister Says, on Arrival

Describes Death of De Valera's Aid at Hands of Free State Troops

Details concerning the death of Harry Boland,